THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. TUESDAY, February 9, 1808. No. 1116.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

DR. { *In the Treasury of Allegheny County, from the 1st day of January until the 31st day of December, A. D. 1807, both days inclusive.* } CR.

			Dolls.	Cts.
Balance remaining in the Treasury on the first day of January, 1807,			910	30
Received of George Stevenson, Collector of the Borough of Pittsburgh, for 1802,			63	47
Henry Middleswart,	ditto of Fayette township,	for 1804,	4	06
Alexander Hill,	ditto of Pitt	for do.	59	43
Robert Magee,	ditto of the Borough of Pittsburgh	for 1806	201	19
Alexander Gilfillan	ditto of St. Clair township	for do.	340	52
Robert Potter	ditto of Fayette,	for do.	49	21
John Little	ditto of Plumb,	for do.	91	10
Mathias Springer	ditto of Moon,	for do.	72	87
Barnabas Jackman	ditto of Ohio,	for do.	135	31
Edward M'Laughlin	ditto of Pitt,	for do.	135	05
Noble Calhoon	ditto of Mifflin,	for do.	111	55
George Brickle	ditto of Pine,	for do.	58	97
William Sill	ditto of Versailles,	for do.	60	00
Isaac Walker	ditto of Robinson,	for do.	122	65
Joseph Coe	ditto of Deer,	for do	35	00
Robert Magee	ditto of the Borough of Pittsburgh,	for 1807,	1250	00
Alexander Gilfillan	ditto of St. Clair township	for do.	416	45
Mathias Springer	ditto of Moon	for do.	341	26
Thomas Plummer	ditto of Versailles	for do.	157	50
James Power	ditto of Indiana	for do.	45	00
John Kelso	ditto of Fayette	for do.	212	48
John Diller	ditto of Pitt	for do.	258	38
William Hall	ditto of Robinson	for do.	45	00
Robert Hall	ditto of Plumb	for do.	25	25
Noble Calhoon	ditto of Mifflin	for do.	493	62
Samuel Beaty	ditto of Pine	for do.	180	20
James M'Anulty	ditto of Elizabeth	for do.	453	10
Peter Bonham	ditto of Ohio	for do.	111	00
Robert Miller	ditto of Deer	for do.	12	90
John Wilkins, Esq. money paid by the county, which was remaining in his hands from Commissioners sales, &c.			176	20
Steele Semple, Esq. money he recovered from Wm. M'Keag, delinquent Collector of Plumb Township for 1805,			75	00
Mr. Pies, for 2 quarters rent of the grand jury room,			28	00
William M'Candless, Sheriff, from sales,			95	86
Sheriff, from jury trials,			104	00
John Bell, Woodranger,			5	00
County and road taxes on unseated lands, &c.			248	48
			$ 7185	30

	Dolls.	Cts.
Paid Brintnal Robins for building bridges over the 4 and 9 mile Runs,	410	70
William Lea for building a bridge over Chartiers creek,	650	00
Clow and Pride, for plaistering the lower story of the court house,	261	80
William Anderson for cutting out 8 new windows in ditto, &c.	23	75
James Irwin for carpenter work at ditto,	72	40
George M'Gunnigle for smith work at ditto,	11	80
Archibald Shaw for painting and glazing done to ditto,	52	19
Administrators of William Davis, for making 15 constables' poles and mending chairs for the court house,	20	00
Samuel M'Cord, for guttering and gravelling in front of the court house	51	43
William Watson for repairing pump in the jail yard,	4	00
Andrew Robertson for fuel for the jail, for one year,	110	00
Robert Semple for fuel for the commissioners' office and courts,	28	22
Rob. Galbraith, late attorney for the state, his fees on bills of indictment, &c.	93	60
James Brison, late clerk of the Sesions, his fees on ditto,	69	15
Henry Baldwin, esq. his and T. Bates, esq.'s fees on ditto,	295	82
Sundry persons for printing,	142	70
For stationary for the the commissioners' office,	20	54
Sundry persons for damages they sustained by running public roads through their improved lands,	296	00
Andrew Robertson, jailor, his fees and allowance to prisoners,	69	80
Joseph Harris for ringing the bell and other attendance on courts,	59	10
Thomas Algeo for painting and glazing done in the court house & jail,	13	89
William Gormly for smith work done for the jail.	20	95
John Way, Esq. for taxes twice paid on lot No. 126, in Braden's dis't.	6	87
John Darragh for two coffins for prisoners who died in jail,	16	00
Henry Baldwin, Esq. a fee for attending to a certain case against Judah Colt, for costs, &c.	100	00
Presley Nevill, esq. clerk of the sessions, his fees on bills of indictment, &c.	152	04
William M'Candless, Esq. sheriff, his fees on ditto,	27	96
Sundry justices of the peace, their fees on ditto,	39	07
Witnesses in behalf of the Commonwealth,	78	06
Grand and petit jurors for their services,	1336	00
Road taxes on unseated lands,	294	44
John Wilkins, Esq. for 19 1-2 days services as Auditor,	25	94
James Brison for 18 days services as ditto	23	94
William Steele for 21 days services as ditto	27	93
James B. Clow, coroner, his fees for holding inquests,	89	53
William M'Clure, Esq. for 88 days services as county commissioner,	117	4
James Semple for 27 1-2 days services as ditto	36	57
John Darragh, Esq. for 91 days services as ditto	121	69
L. Stewart, for 182 days services as clerk to the board of comm'rs,	227	50
For wolf scalps,	64	00
Viewers of public roads and bridges, &c.	98	00
Officers of the general election,	198	46
Assessors for their services,	285	81
Collectors, their fees,	286	56
Collectors for lost taxes, unseated lands, &c. returned on oath,	276	73
Collectors who overpaid the amount of their duplicates before settlement,	62	48
William Woods, Esq for 11 months services as county treasurer,	37	50
Balance remaining in the Treasury on the 31st day of December, 1807,	277	84
	$ 7185	30

Amount of Taxes laid on the several Townships, for 1807.

	Dolls.	Cts.
The Borough of Pittsburgh,	1456	59
Elizabeth Township,	619	92
St. Clair,	785	03
Mifflin,	651	96
Versailles,	309	01
Robinson,	290	95
Plumb,	333	76
Pitt,	693	15
Fayette,	392	3
Moon,	341	26
Deer,	201	60
Indiana,	186	79
Pine,	297	27
Ohio,	268	6
	$. 6828	19

Amount paid to the Treasurer by the several Collectors, for 1807.

		Dolls.	Cts.
Robert Magee,	Collector of the Borough of Pittsburgh,	1250	00
James M'Anulty,	ditto of Elizabeth Township,	453	10
Alexander Gilfillan,	ditto of St. Clair,	416	45
Noble Calhoon,	ditto of Mifflin,	493	62
Thomas Plumer,	ditto of Versailles,	157	50
William Hall,	ditto of Robinson,	45	00
Robert Hall, Esq.	ditto of Plumb,	25	25
John Diller,	ditto of Pitt,	258	38
John Kelso,	ditto of Fayette,	212	48
Mathias Springer,	ditto of Moon,	341	26
Robert Miller,	ditto of Deer,	12	90
James Power,	ditto of Indiana,	45	00
Samuel Beaty,	ditto of Pine,	180	20
Peter Bonham,	ditto of Ohio,	111	00
Balance due by collectors for the year 1807, including their fees, &c.		2826	05
		$ 6828	19

JAMES SAMPLE,
JOHN DARRAGH,
WILLIAM M'CANDLESS, } *Commissioners of Allegheny County.*

Commissioners Office, February 1st, 1808.

ATTEST, L. STEWART, *Clerk.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, February 9, 1808.

Letters from well informed men at Washington, says the United States' Gazette, represent it as *very uncertain* how the pending negociation with Mr. Rose will terminate, whether in peace or war. Mr. Rose has had several interviews with the secretary of state; but nothing has transpired in regard to the negociation.

Letters of late date from Ireland, per Eagle, state, that the crops of the potatoes, wheat and oats had failed generally thoughout that country.—Immence orders would of course come out to this country; but as the embargo will, for a certain time preclude all shipments, it may be presumed that a period of great distress will be experienced in that unfortunate country. That an event of this nature would produce very interesting political movements cannot be doubted. *(Phi. paper.*

The secretary of state has given notice that a public vessel will sail from New-York on the 10th of February, and deliver letters at L'Orient and Falmouth.

When the subject of extinguishing the state balances was under consideration in the senate, Mr. Giles in contending for a postponement, said the time was fast arriving in which all our resources would be wanted. This language has been cited to shew that in Mr. G's opinion, the negociation will not terminate in peace.—How far this inference is fairly warranted, I do not undertake to decide.

From the Connecticut Courant printed at Hartford, January 20, 1808.

THE Embargo is a measure so important in its nature, and so extensive in its effects, that we might expect some account of the reasons which produced it. From the debates in congress however we learn nothing—from Mr. Jefferson's communication and his official paper only can we expect to find the reasons for this measure. In the former we can find nothing, we can perceive nothing to justify it now, more than twelve months ago—Bonaparte's decree was published in the year 1806, and this country had no right to consider itself as exempt from its operation. Great-Britain when she calls upon her subjects to return and when she says she shall retake them in the private ships of neutrals, advances no claim but what she has always supported, and advocates no new principle in the law of nations.

But Mr Jefferson's editor advances reasons of which Mr. Jefferson himself would be ashamed—" It is," says he, " magnanimously retiring within ourselves." If our administration ever become famous for magnanimity, we are disposed to believe that it will always arise from the magnanimity of a retreat.

It is said to be a " *strong measure—the strongest measure yet taken by the government.*" We fear that it is a measure which will very much strengthen the hand of the British, while it paralyzes our own. A vast number of men who were employed in our vessels must be thrown out of employment; many of them " knowing not how to dig and are ashamed to beg;" rather than starve they will enter the British service—and thus while our government are convincing the British by the *force of logic*, and intimidating them by the *fear of starvation*, into the deriliction of a principle, which the Nothern Confederacy could not enforce, the British will gain more men, than they would, if the principle were fairly conceded to them at once.

But, says the sage editor, " This will materially reduce, the price of produce, and this will affect the interest of the farmer and planter, but fortunately they are able to bear a pressure." We rejoice that there are many men of this description, who are able to bear *such a pressure*, though we do not think that a reason for imposing it. But the poorer classes must sacrifice every thing. The man who is in debt and who calculated to raise the money from the sale of his produce—will find that he can get no money for it—he cannot therefore pay his debt. The hard earned produce of his farm will be taken on execution, and as sheriffs sale may end the clamour of the creditor, but " the mouth of labour must remain unfilled."

Again, it is said " a crises has arrived that demands a sacrifice." What crises in this? Does Great Britain refuse to give satisfaction for the affair of the Chesapeake—or has Bonaparte demanded money or directed that we should not have a British minister in this country; In either of these events we are prepared to say, that a crises has arrived, which demands measures, *stronger* than that of an embargo. But all seem to agree that G. Britain is willing to redress the injury done to our national honor, and the friends of the administration, will not admit that Napoleon has made unreasonable demands.

But it is said " the national spirit must be kept up." And is national spirit to be kept up by national suffering? Is it necessary that government should diminish our means, to add to our courage—must we tear our own flesh before we can gain spirit enough to avenge an injury—or will it stengthen our arm in battle, that we were bled before we went into the field?

But we are told that, " this is an appeal to " the world, to show that we are not a divi- " ded people." Whenever a foreign power confiding in the strength of its own Government, or the weakness of ours, shall boldly attempt, to impose upon us, its will for law, then we must trust, a spirit will arise, which will convince the world that we mean to remain a united and independent nation. But we are not for this reason to acquiesce without a murmur in every measure, which our Government may propose, the policy whereof is doubtful and the ill consequence whereof are sure.

But " the Embargo is an unequivocal expression of confidence in the Executive." For ourselves we do not know what evidence of confidence in the Executive it expresses; unless indeed is meant, that the act was passed by Congress, without any documents whereon to found it, but the mere communications of the President. If this is the mark of confidence of which the Democrats boast, they may perhaps ere long boast that congress have so much confidence in the Executive, as to condescend to become the humble register of the decrees of their Illustrious Chief.

It is said " that the measure will hasten the termination of the negociation, and that it will arm the negociator with the public sensibility." We should have tho't that our negociator, might find better arms for such a war; and that patience was preferable to passion and coolnees to sensibility.

But we are informed, " that in the mercantile world, the measure will not be unaccompanied with benefit, that it will coerce the settlement of long standing and complicated accounts." And are our merchants such children in business, as not to know when to settle their accounts, and must they be driven into it by legislative coercion? Is our government kindly resolved, to manage the private concerns of individuals? Are our merchants minors, and must they be put under the guardianship of Alston, Smilie and Sloan? Must the business of a country be suspended, that some accounts may be settled?

There is indeed an account of much importance to be settled in this country—not a petty account between merchant and merchant, but an account, in which a great nation is a party An account between a ruler and the citizen—an account of means misused, of confidence abused, and of promises unfulfilled—If this is the account of which Mr. Smith speaks. we rejoice that the nation begin to see the necessity of a settlement and believe that this measure will hasten it.

This measure we are told " will separate " the chaff from the wheat, and it is just that " the merchant who fradulently trades upon " the capital of others should shrink." It is, by this meant that every man who uses the money of another in trade by his consent, is a fraudulent dealer. Is credit to be banished from a mercantile nation—and are all those who use it, in the view of our Government, no better than a swindler. Is the man who has in his hands funds amply sufficient. in the usual course of events, to meet his payments, to be accused of personal dishonesty, and want of patriotism, because he may not be able to discharge his debts, when an act of the Government, which he could neither foresee nor prevent, has created the disability. And are the tools of the Government to add insult to the misfortunes, which the wisdom or folly, of their patrons has occasioned. The man who considers the mercantile part of the nation, as a sore in the body politick, may sit and smile, at the ruin occasioned; but we trust experience will teach that there is such an intimate connexion between one part of the political as well as the natural body—that an injury to one part will be felt by the whole.

" The solid honest Traders (it is said) have " withdrawn their property from the ocean." We do not know what those who are in the secrets of the Cabinet may have done, but that the great body of solid honest Traders have voluntarily withdrawn their property from the ocean—is an asssertion, so far from true, that it needs no denial.

But it is said " this will be a popular measure." Had the papers of the administration left this measure to be judged by its effects; we might have waited, till the Government thought proper *officially* to give the reasons thereof.

But when its friends come forward and challenge popularity, for a measure, which will prove the ruin of thousands, a measure hurried thro' the Legislature, by a nod from the Executive, a measure which lops but a *branch* from the commerce of Great Britain, whilst it wholly annihilates our own, we do not hesitate to say that unless better reasons remain undisclosed than have yet been given; the Embargo will not be unpopular merely, but odious.

COURT OF ENQUIRY
IN THE CASE OF
GENERAL WILKINSON.

Washington City, January 15, 1808.

General Wilkinson appeared, and the court having stated that they were ready to proceed to business, he enquired whether it was expected that the gentlemen notified would attend, as he would wish to make the remarks he proposed to offer in their presence It was replied that no answers had yet been received from them.

A short time after, the following letters were received from Messrs Clark and Rowan, in answer to the notices served on them. The letter of Mr. Randolph was subsequently received.

The form of the notices is as follows, with the variation of the name of the gentleman to whom it was addressed:

To the Hon. Daniel Clark, delegate to congress from the territory of Orleans.

The President of the United States, at the request of brigadier general James Wilkinson, having appointed a military court of enquiry, for the purpose of hearing testimony in relation to the said gen. Wilkinson having been or is now a pensioner to the Spanish government, while holding a commission under the government of the United States; and it being duly intimated to the court, that your testimony, touching the matter in question, will be material on the part of the United States; it is therefore especially requested by the court that you will please attend the court on Friday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in order to give evidence in the case bearing.

Done by order of the court, this 13th day of January 1808.

W. JONES, Jun.
Acting as Judge Advocate.

Wednesday, January 13, 1808.

The following are the answers received.

Washington, January 15, 1808.

SIR,

I have received your note of the 13th inst intimating the request of the military court of enquiry, instituted at the instance of general James Wilkinson, of his being or having been a pensioner of the Spanish government. You will permit me, sir, through you to inform the court, that under an order of the house of representatives I have already communicated in a deposition the substance of my knowledge and information respecting the subject of the matter before the court. This deposition, by order of the house, has been transmitted to the President, to be used according to his discretion. I shall have no objection to testify before any court legally authorised to call citizens before them competent to the full investigation of so complicate a case; but understanding as I do that a military court of enquiry has no power of acting but in relation to military men, and that the attendance of a citizen to testify before them would be considered merely voluntary, though I am in no degree disposed to withhold, when properly called upon, any information I possess, as to the subject of the charges before the court, yet I cannot consent to appear before a tribunal whose rule of proceedings is purely military, and whose powers cannot enable them to call for corroborative proofs upon points which might be rendered questionable on the testimony of a single witness by adverse evidence.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

DANIEL CLARK.

Walter Jones, Junior. Esq.

SIR,—Your note of the 13th inst. requesting that I would on this day attend as a witness at the military court now sitting for the purpose (as it is said) of enquiring into the conduct of brigadier general Wilkinson, relative to his having been a pensioner of Spain whilst in the service of the United States, was received by me on yesterday—I am not personally acquainted with that officer, nor do I, (although I have heard and believe much) of my own knowledge, know any thing, which, according to the established rules of evidence in civil cases, could be heard by that court on the subject of their enquiry: but if I did—my ignorance of military tribunals in general, and of this in particular—my impressions as to its erection and object, and its impotence to coerce the attendance of corroborative witnesses would restrain me from appearing as a witness before that court—the court, with whom I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance, so far from inferring from my non-attendance any want of respect to them individually, will have the goodness to ascribe it to the motives above assigned, to my habitual and decided preference for the *civic institutions* and to my firm belief that they are only competent to make the present enquiry efficient.

Accept for yourself, the assurance of my high respect and esteem.

JOHN ROWAN.

January 15, 1808.

WALTER JONES, Jr. Esq.

SIR,

Your summons did not reach me until about an hour ago; to which circumstance alone you will impute the delay of this answer. I have no personal knowledge of any circumstances which can be material to the enquiry in which you are engaged, and therefore beg leave to decline attending the military court of which you are judge advocate.

I am, very respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN RANDOLPH.

Jan. 17, 1808, 2 o'clock P. M.

WALTER JONES, Esq.

The foregoing notice and answers are " attested as a true copy, furnished Gen. Wilkinson, at his request and by direction of the court.

Test. WALTER JONES,
Officiating as Judge Advocate."

General Wilkinson then rose and delivered the following Address.

Gentlemen,

From a sense of respect towards the court and of propriety to my own situation, I have been induced to trespass a few observations on your patience preliminary to the introduction of testimony.

On receiving the first intimation of the anathema pronounced against me on the floor of Congress, by a member of that honorable body, (Mr. John Randolph) as highly distinguished by decorum and moderation as he is for impartiality and candor; I appealed to the proper authority for an investigation into my conduct, by that tribunal which is secured to me by the constitution and the law, and you, gentlemen, have been ordered to sit in judgment on me.

The occasion was certainly unexpected, yet it was not the less desirable, and although the occurrence so recently after the ordeal at Richmond, may dispose some invidious persons to derogate from the motives of my honorable accuser, the candid and intelligent part of the world, when possessed of all the facts, will do him ample justice; for surely no unmanly vindictive personality can be ascribed to a gentleman of Mr. Randolph's lofty carriage and unblemished honor. Indeed, when we survey the course which the accusation has travelled to this court, and examine the manner of its introduction into the house of delegates, it would imply an unpardonable degree of scepticisism to doubt the disinterested patriotism, which has guided the procedure before that honorable body; much less to complain of a failure in those chaste observances and delicate regards, which are due to the unfortunate, who may become the subjects of public accusation.

Though highly flattered by the manner of my accuser, I must confess that my repugnance to unrighteous and unnecessary innovation, inclined me to prefer the plain, regular, and invariable course of military enquiry, by complaint to the superior—because it secures to the individual a constitutional right, prevents the obtrusion of concerns purely executive, upon the attention of the legislative body, and spares gentlemen of glowing sensibilities, the deep regret inseparable from the analysis of individual character, on exparte testimony, or no testimony at all.

The victim of suspicion and obloquy for more than thirteen years, I have treated with frigid indifference the paragraphists and pamphleteers, who have pointed their daggers at my reputation, resolved to respond to their calumnies, by a redoubled zeal in the discharge of my duties; but I must now thank the patriot who has given the outline of my offences, for the opportunity he has furnished me to meet him on the ground of his preference, and there to defy him and his depraved informer, with the host of conspirators who participate their sympathies.

The blights with which men united for the ruin of their country, had recently attempted to sully my humble fame, in consequence of my feeble efforts in her defence, served but to excite my pity and contempt—I did indeed believe that the scene of persecution had been closed forever, and began to hope, after a long and not inactive life of military service, I might be permitted to wear out its remnant, somewhat cheered under those privations of the heart which leave us little to wish for, by the retrospect of days without reproach. and the consciousness that whatever might have been ut lity, I had lived without dishonor.

But I had forgotten that I had sinned beyond forgiveness, and that my destruction had been sealed at New-Orleans by a band of hardened traitors, who have advanced so far, that they place their safety in their success; and now for the first time I stand voluntarily before a military tribunal, to vindicate all for which I have lived and for which I will die. The precious gift of my father—the inestimable inheritance of my children—a soldier's honor—after it has been worried and torn and mangled and degraded, by whom? Let expressive silence mark the avengers of a traitor's cause! And may the angel of mercy blot out the remembrance of my wrongs. For my services shall live and be remembered, when the disciples of detraction, those pestiferous vermin who feed on calumnies, shall have perished and are forgotten.

There are certain terms in our language so offensive to an American ear, that to couple them with a man's name is sufficient to tarnish his character, such are corruption, bribery, pension, poison, and paltroon.—my enemies aware of this, and knowing that a stain on military honor, like an aspersion on female chastity, sinks deep and is not to be erased:

——" To make assurance doubly sure
" And take a bond of fate—
" That they might tell pale hearted fear it lied."

Have not been content to arraign me before my country, but in their rage for personal vengeance, they condemned me unheard, and stigmatised me to the world on the evidence of made up documents, perjuries and forgeries; I am sensible of the irreparable injury done me, and yet, in this our government of laws, I have found my case remediless; I have therefore suffered in silence, consoling myself with the hope that the example of my persecutions, might be a future protection to the war worn veteran, and a useful example to those who too readily credit the tale of detraction.

It is an easy matter to charge virtue itself with corruption, and alas, in these times we find it almost as easy to sustain the allegation by the oaths of profligate abandoned men.—But, gracious God! shall the unqualified imputation of corruption, without some word, deed, act, influence or instance, to consummate the offence or to designate the criminal intent or effort, suffice to rob a public officer of his hard earned repute, the price of more than twenty years of zealous faithful service? Shall bold assertions without facts or circumstances to substantiate them, even when sanctioned by the single oath of a faithless, lying, interested unprincipled man, prostrate the barriers of honor, which rest on the broad base of approved patriotism and long tried integrity. Genius of my country forbid it; forbid it Heaven.

I ask only a suspension of the public judgement, pending the enquiry at issue. I call on my countrymen to pause and reflect before they decide:—I do not address myself to Burrites or imbittered party men, who would hazard the security of the nation to gratify their malice, from such wretches I expect hatred, and I solicit abuse But I speak to the sweet blooded true hearted American, who is ready to renounce political dogmas, for the safety of the state, and to bleed or die in defence of its rights. I request all such to examine the characters and motives of my accusers—the time and circumstances of the accusation—the one writhing under the anguish of public detection and merited dishonor—whilst in this awful crisis of national affairs, he seeks the distraction of the public councils, to promote a sinister ambition and to indulge his vengeful passions—the other scarcely a citizen—the enemy of our government, and a disturber of the public repose—who has sought to embroil us in the face of treaties, and in the face of law, with a foreign power, for the promotion of those infamous designs, which he now charges upon me, and which with inflated zeal he now affects to reprobate—and who when stript of imposture will present a spectacle to the world, from which the eye and the mind will revolt with detestation and abhorrence.

In your honor and independence, gentlemen, however they may be questioned by those, who do not feel the force of those sacred bonds by which military men hold, I have an infallible guarantee for all I can desire, a patient, impartial, and I trust rigorous scrutiny—in which I hope the nature of the accusation—the remoteness of the time—the hostility of the witness—the complexion of the first attack—and the shiftings, changes and prevarications which have ensued may be strictly compared and combined.

Permit me to express further desire—that this court may insist on knowing, from whence the documents submitted by my accuser and his accomplice have been derived, as this fact may furnish a clue by which to trace the foul combination to its infamous source, and to indentify, in this murderous assault of my honor, the ministry of this Mexican association, formed at New-Orleans, (and referred to by Blannerhasset) for the purpose of co-operating with Aaron Burr, and which it has been my crime to detect, expose, and put down.

The court adjourned to Monday.

MESSAGE

From the President of the United State, communicating documents and information touching the official conduct of Brigadier-General James Wilkinson, in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th inst. Read, (Jan. 20) and referred to Messrs. J. Mongomery, Nicholas, Upham, Smilie, Taylor, G. W. Campblell, and J. K. Smith.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

Some days previous to your resolutions of the 13th inst. a court of enquiry had been instituten, at the request of general Wilkinson, charged to make enquiry into his conduct, which the first resolution desires and had commenced their proceedings. To the judge advocate of that court the pupers and information on that subject, transmitted to me by the house of representatives, have been delivered to be used according to the rules and powers of that court.

The request of a communication of any information which may have been received at any time since the establishment of the present government, touching combinations with foreign agents for dismemberment of the Union, or the corrupt receipt of money, by any officer of the U. States, from the agents of foreign governments, can be complied with but in a partial degree.

It is well understood, that in the first or second year of the presidency of general Washington, information was given to him relating to certain combinations with the agent of a foreign government, for the dismemberment of the Union; which combinations had taken place before the establishment of the present federal government. This information, however, is believed never to have been deposited in any public office, or left in that of the president's secretary; these having been duly examined: but to have been considered as personally confidential, and therefore retained among his private papers. A communication from the governor of Virginia to president Washington, is found in the office of the president's secretary, which, although not strictly within the terms of the request of the house of representatives, is communicated, inasmuch as it may throw some light on the subjects of the correspondence of that time, between certain foreign agents and citizens of the U. States.

In the first or second year of the administration of president Adams, Andrew Ellicot, then employed in designating, in conjunction with the Spanish authorities, the boundaries between the territories of the United States and of Spain, under the treaty with that nation, communicated to the executive of the U. States, papers and information respecting the subjects of the present enquiry, which were doposited in the office of state. Copies of these are now transmitted to the house of representatives, except of a single letter and a reference from the said Andrew Ellicott, which being expressly desired to be kept secret, is therefore not communicated: but its contents can be obtained from himself in a more legal form; and directions have been given to summon him to appear as a witness before the court of enquiry.

A paper "on the commerce of Louisiana," bearing date the 18th of April, 1798, is found in the office of state, supposed to have been communicated by Mr. Daniel Clark, of New-Orleans, then a subject of Spain, and now of the house of representatives of the United States, stating certain commercial transactions of gen. Wilkinson in New-Orleans: an extract from this is now communicated, because it contains facts which may have some bearing on the question relating to him.

The papers already described, therefore, constitute the whole of the informatin on these subjects, deposited in the public offices, during the preceding administrations, as far as has yet been found: but it cannot be affirmed that there may be no other, because the papers of the offices being filed, for the most part alphabetically, unless aided by the suggestion of any particular name which may have given such information, nothing short of a careful examination of the papers in the offices generally could authorise such an affirmation.

About a twelve month after I came to the administration of the government, Mr. Clark gave some verbal information to myself, as well as to the secretary of state, relating to the same combinations for the dismemberment of the union. He was listened to freely; and he then delivered the letter of governor Gayoso addressed to himself, of which a copy is now communicated. After his return to New-Orleans he forwarded to the secretary of state other papers, with a request that after perusal they should be burnt. This, however, was not done: and he was so informed by the secretary of state, and that they should be held subject to his orders. These papers have not yet been found in the office. A letter therefore has been addressed to the former chief clerk, who may, perhaps, give information respecting them. As far as our memories enable us to say, they related only to the combinations before spoken of, and not at all to the corrupt receipt of money by any officer of the United States: consequently they respected what was considered as a dead matter, known to the preceding administrations, and offering nothing new to call for investigations, which those nearest the dates of the transactions had not thought proper to institute.

In the course of the communications made to me on the subject of the conspiracy of Aaron Burr, I sometimes received letters, some of them anonymous, and some under names true or false, expressing suspicions and insinuations against General Wilkinson. But one only of them, and that anonymous, specified any particular fact, and that fact was one of those which had been already communicated to a former administration.

No other information within the purview of the request of the house, is known to have been received, by any department of the government, from the establishment of the present federal government. That which has been recently communicated to the house of representatives, and by them to me, is the first direct testimony ever made known to me, charging general Wilkinson with a corrupt receipt of money: and the house of representatives may be assured that the duties which this information devolves on me shall be exercised with vigorous impartiality. Should any want of power in the court compel the rendering of testimony obstruct that full and impartial inquiry which alone can establish guilt or innocence, and satisfy justice, the legislative authority only will be competent to the remedy.

TH: JEFFERSON.

January 20, 1808.

PHILADELPHIA, *Jauary* 27.

Our correspondent at Washington, under date of Saturday night, writes us: "I have only time to inform you, that there has been a meeting of the members of Congress, this evening on the subject of the next presidential election. Somewhere about 90 members of both houses of Congress attended. Of these, Mr. Madison had 83 votes for president of the United States, and Mr. Munroe 3, and Mr. Clinton 3. Mr. Clinton, however, was fixed upon, almost unanimously, for vice-president."

Capt. Davis from Lisbon, arrived at New-York, informs, that 9 sail of the line, and 2 frigates, arrived there from the Straits.—The object of their arrival there was not known. Capt. D. left Madeira on the 25th of November, at which time there was not an English ship at or off Madeira, but a fleet was daily expected.

Capt. D. further informs, that 40,000 French and Spanish troops had arrived at Salamancha, within 250 miles of Lisbon, where there was a talk of war between Spain and Portugal.

Letters were received at New-York on Monday last from Bordeaux, of the 15th November. They came by a vessel arrived at Gloucester from Nantz—they state, that an embargo was laid at Bordeaux, and it was not known how long it would continue.

TO BE LET,

A Two story Brick House and Kitchen,
In Second, between Market and Wood Streets. There are five commodious rooms in the house, and one in the kitchen, well finished. There are good cellars under both house and kitchen.

Also to be Let, for one or more years,
A small two story *Brick House*, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield Streets.—For terms apply to

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1808.

I WILL EXCHANGE
SALT

For *Double distilled Whiskey*, or what is termed *Highwines*, or for good *Proof Whiskey*, both delivered in this place, thro' the course of next month. Apply at R. Spencer's.

F. B. HOLMES.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1808.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on the last Tuesday in Feburuary next, as the estate of George W. Elliott, late of Elizabeth township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, a certain Tract of Land, situate in the township and county aforesaid, containing three hundred acres more or less, adjoining lands of Philip Smith, Hugh Davis, Patrick Westby and others, on which is erected a dwelling house, a grist and saw mill, which are now in good repair.

Sale to commence on the premises, at 10 o'clock of the same day, at which time and place attendance will be given by Cassandra Elliott, administratrix, and Archibald Elliott and William M'Clure, Esq. administrators.

By the Court.

PRESLEY NEVILL, Clk.O. Ct.

Pittsburgh, January 18, 1808.

THIS EVENING,
WILL BE PERFORMED AT THE
COURT HOUE,
THE COMEDY OF
THE HEIR AT LAW,
WITH THE *FARCE* OF
All the World's a Stage.

TICKETS, at *Seventy-five Cents* each, to be had at the Office of the *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

*** Doors to be opened at 5, and the Curtain to rise precisely at 6 o'clock.

☞ No Money will be received at the Door.

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1808.

A SURVEY
OF THE
Wisdom of God in the Creation,
OR
A COMPENDIUM OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

By *JOHN WESLEY*, A. M.

"These are thy glorious works, parent of good,
Almighty! Thine this universal frame
Thus wond'rous fair! Thyself how wond'rous then!"

WILLIAM HAMILTON, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, having issued proposals for publishing Wesley's Philosophy, the subscriber, who has made arrangements with him to encourage and promote its publication and circulation in the western country, and who will receive subscriptions for the same, respectfully invites the attention of the public to a work so eminently calculated to open, enlighten and inform the understanding, to ameliorate the heart, and to awaken and exalt the soul, by making man acquainted with himself; with the works of creation *subjected to his dominion*; and with THE GREAT FIRST CAUSE *of all things.*

The following is a very concise sketch of some of the subjects on which it treats.

A brief history of natural philosophy considered as a science; and the method of philosophizing among the Hebrews, Egyptians and Grecks.

Of the structure of the human body anotomically arranged, with a particular description of the different parts of which it is composed; of respiration, chylification, nutrition, the five senses, hunger, thirst and sleep; of local, voluntary and involuntary motion; and of the stature and age of man.

Of the remote causes of diseases, of fevers, the way to preserve health; of life and death; of the soul and origin of man; of imagination, memory, the understanding, will and affections; of the generation of the body.

Of beasts, birds, fish, reptiles and insects.

Of trees and plants.

Of metals, minerals and fossils.

Of earth, water, fire, air and meteors.

Of the system of the world.

Of the properties that are common to all bodies; and of those wherein natural bodies differ.

OF THE FIRST CAUSE.

Of the relative perfection of bodies.

General view of the gradual progression of beings.

Of the union of souls to organized bodies.

Of universal gravity, and centripetal and centrifugal force.

Of the discovery of the Antients in mathematicks.

Of the improvement of knowledge by revelation.

General reflections, shewing the peculiar advantages which result from a proper survey of the *wisdom of God* in the creation.

Extract from the Proposals.

"The character of the late learned and pious Mr. Wesley is so well known as to render any comment totally unnecessary. It may be proper, however, to observe, that in the devotion of a whole life to the good of mankind, the work for which we now solicit the public patronage, was among his most interesting and valuable labors. It is indeed a library in itself,—comprehensively embracing nearly the whole history of animated nature; and displaying, in a style peculiarly instructive and agreeable, the wisdom, the power, and the goodness of Omnipotence."

CONDITIONS.

1. The work will be published in three large octavo volumes in boards.

2. The price of the work will be six dollars—half a dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing—two dollars at the delivery of the first volume—two dollars on delivery of the second, and one dollar and an half on delivery of the third volume.

3. The work will be put to press as soon as 500 subscribers are procured.

4. The first volume will be published in two months after it is put to press, and the other volumes, in succession, at about the same distance of time.

☞ Those printers of newspapers in the western country, who may not find it convenient to insert the proposals at large, by giving this a few insertions, and using their exertions in forwarding subscriptions to the Book and Stationary Store of the undersigned, in Pittsburgh, will be severally intitled to a copy.

The subscriber will also receive subscriptions for a report of the late trial of Col. AARON BURR for Treason and a Misdemeanor, taken in short hand by *David Robertson*, Esq. and now publishing by B. B. HOPKINS & Co. Philadelphia.

To those who may prefer having their copies of either of the works full bound, they will be so furnished subject to the additional charge of binding.

DAVID M'KEEHAN.

Pittsburgh, 4th February, 1808.

TO BE RENTED,
And possession given the first of April next,
A three story Brick House fitted for a Store, and has also good conveniences for a family, now occupied by John Semple, in Wood Street. Enquire of *Robert Cunliffe*, corner of Wood and Third Streets, who has on hand, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, and Groceries; but in particular a good assortment of Bennet's Cord and Woollen Cloth, which he will sell low for cash or country produce. Pittsburgh, February 6, 1808.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT the partnership hitherto subsisting between the subscribers, is, by mutual consent, this day dissolved.

All persons indebted to either are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons to whom they aie indebted are to call on and furnish their accounts to whichever of the subscribers they have contracted with.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
NATHANIEL PLUMMER, jr.

January 20, 1808.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Alleghcny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday the 12th day of February next,

Two Out-Lots, No. 4 and 5, part of Farm No. 3, in the Manor of Pittsburgh, containing seven acres and one hundred and forty-nine perches, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Edward M'Ewen. To be sold by me,

WILLIAM WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, January 27, 1808.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the first of April next.

That commodious stand, sign of *Thomas Jefferson*, the corner of Wood and Fourth Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Philip Gilland.—For terms apply to John Johnston, Esq. Postmaster, or to John Darragh, Esq. near the premises.

Pittsburgh *Feb.* 1st, 1808.

Six Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 20th January, 1808, from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, an Apprentice to the Gun Smith trade, named JOSHUA BENNET, he is between 18 and 19 years of age, had on when he went away, a brown coattee cloth coat, blue cloth waistcoat, buckskin pantaloons, coarse shirt, roram hat, and old shoes. He is fond of company and drink. Whosoever takes up said Apprentice and brings him home shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, or Three Dollars for securing him in jail, so that his master may get him again.

HENRY WOLF.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1808.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,
Have for sale in addition to their usual assortment, a quantity of
Connecticut Cheese, Juniper Berries, Weavers' Reeds, Smiths' Anvils and Vices, Blank Books for Merchants, elegant Wilton Carpeting, and an assortment of Cordage.
Which they will sell on good terms any that may choose to apply.

WRENSHALL & BOGGS.

Pittsburgh, *February* 8, 1808.

By yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb.* 1.

A letter from a member of Congress to his friend in this city, dated Jan. 27, says, that it is understood, from authority of the highest respectability, that our differences with England will be honorably adjusted, without the necessity of resorting to war; and that the embargo will be taken off immediately on agreeing to a treaty with England.

The London papers contain a declaration of war by Austria, against Great Britain. The dethronement of the Queen and Prince Regent of Portugal—and the evacuation of Alexandria and Egypt.

From our Correspondents.

"NEW-YORK, *Jan.* 28.

On the 6th of Dec. the Suffolk was boarded by a British man of war brig, 3 days from Lisbon, bound home with dispatches. The boarding officer informed that Sir Sidney Smith had arrived at that place, and had joined the Portuguese fleet—and 15,000 French troops had entered Lisbon. He also mentioned, that the Russian fleet arrived at Lisbon on the 13th of November.

JUST PUBLISHED,
(Price to subscribers 7 dollars)
BY ZADOK CRAMER,

A DICTIONARY OF THE HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING
An historical account of the persons: a geographical and historical account of the places: a literal, critical, and systematical, description of other objects, whether natural, artificial, civil, religious, or military:— And an explication of the appeliative terms, mentioned in the writings of the
OLD & NEW TESTAMENT.

THE WHOLE COMPRISING
Whatever important is known concerning the antiquities of the Hebrew nation, and church of God; forming a sacred commentary; a body of scripture history, chronology, and divinity; and serving, in a great measure, as a concordance to the Bible.

BY THE REV. JOHN BROWN,
Late Minister of the Gospel at Haddington, in Scotland.

Second American Edition,
With the author's last additions and corrections,
To which are now added, NOTES, and
Twenty-five elegantly engraved Maps, and Historical Engravings:—
MEMOIRS OF MR. BROWN'S LIFE,
Being an extract from "*Select Remains*" of the author, written by himself shortly before his decease:

A COLLECTION
Of the Names and Titles given to
JESUS CHRIST:
A collection of the appellations given the Church of God, in the scriptures:
A FAMILY RECORD,
For marriages, births, casualties, & deaths:
And a correct list of the
Subscribers' names, and their residence.

The whole comprised in
Two large, substantially bound Octavo Volumes,
Containing 1380 pages of solid long primer and brevier matter.

IT is with peculiar pleasure I announce to the numerous patrons, and to a liberal and enlightened public, the completion of this truly valuable and celebrated work. Like all heavy and arduous undertakings, it gives great relief to the body and mind, to have got through it.... and a complete remuneration of expenditures, which have far exceeded my first calculations, depends on the punctuality of the subscribers, in calling, or sending, and paying for their books. The solicitation for payment is not, however, applicable to all: many have generously paid the whole, as required by the subscription, on getting the first volume; but far the greater number have paid only a part, and many nothing at all....such cannot calculate on getting their books until the price of them be completely discharged before they leave my book store. This done, no attention shall be wanting to attend to such instructions as may be given respecting their packing, forwarding, or consigning them to agents which may be appointed to receive them; and this I should like done as often as possible.

☞ The friendly newspaper printers who inserted my other advertisements respecting this work, will much oblige me by taking notice of the present; for which they will be entitled to my warmest thanks, exclusive of a copy of the work.

Pittsburgh, January 15, 1808.

P. S. It may be well to observe, that in consequence of the first edition being all engaged, and on account of the pressing demand for the work throughout the United States, I have commenced the publication of a *Second Edition*, for which subscriptions are respectfully solicited, and will be received until its completion, which may be in the summer of 1809. This circumstance puts it in the power of those who had not an opportunity of subscribing for the first edition, to do it now for the second, and have their names forwarded as early as possible to the publisher, that they may be inserted in the last volume. Z. C.

Harper & Wilkinson,

Have just opened, at the Store lately occupied by *James M'Dowell*, an extensive assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries,
AND
Hardware,
which they will sell low for cash, or exchange for country produce.
Pittsburgh, January 21, 1808.

S. H. DEARBORN'S
PAINTING ROOM,
IS in the apartment formerly occupied by Doctor Stevenson as a Shop, in Second Street, where he will be happy to accomdate those who wish their Portraits or Profiles painted.
Pittsburgh, January 25, 1808.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having sold his
STOCK IN TRADE,
Requests all persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account, to call and pay their respective balances in one month from this date, as all remaining unpaid at that time will be put into proper hands for recovery, without respect to persons.
GEORGE ROBINSON.
Pittsburgh, January 25, 1808.

By Authority.

SECOND CLASS.
SCEME OF A LOTTERY

For raising part of the sum of 3000 dollars, for defraying the expences of finishing the Presbyterian Church in the Borough of Pittsburgh.

1	Prize of	1000 Dollars, is	1000
1	do.	500	500
2	do.	250	500
2	do.	200	400
10	do.	100	1000
11	do.	50	550
30	do.	20	600
70	do.	10	700
650	do.	5	3250
1	1st Ticket drawn blank, 3d day,		100
1	do. do. 5th day,		100
1	Last blank drawn the last day,		500
780	Prizes		9200
1520	Blanks		
2300	Tickets at Four Dollars, is		9200

THE PRIZES will be paid within the time limited by law, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. Those not demanded within twelve months will be considered as relinquished in favor of the Church.

THE great encouragement and advantages this scheme holds out to adventurers are very evident. The Prizes are generally large, and for a small sum, which almost every man can conveniently spare, he puts himself in the way of fortune.

THE Managers have every reason to believe that the Tickets will sell very rapidly, and with pleasure inform the public, that a large number are already bespoke, and from present appearances they will be able to commence drawing on the 18th day of April next.

TICKETS may be had of the Managers of the Lottery, at the different Printing Offices in Pittsburgh, and of the following persons:—
Isaac Craig, James O'Hara, James Riddle, John Irwin, mer. James Gibson, Steele Semple, Philip Gilland, Thomas Baird, William Anderson, Wm. Steele, Wm. M'Cullough, E. Denny, Boyle Irwin, James Irwin, Alexander M'Laughlin, John Darragh, esq. James B. Clow, Wm. Wilkins, Alex. Johnston, James Adams, Robert Spencer, Andrew Willock, George Robinson, esq. Wm. M'Candless, esq. Robert Knox, James Robinson, esq. William Woods, esq. John Finley, James Semple, esq. George Sutton, Henry Fulton, Alex. Hill, Jacob Negley, Wm. Fulton, Jacob Beltzhoover, Wm. Graham, Peter Mowry, Thomas Jones.

JOHN WILKINS,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
WILLIAM PORTER, } *Managers.*

Pittsburgh, *January* 27, 1808.

N. B. Where more Tickets than one are purchased, credit will be given to substantial persons, or on security, until the drawing is finished.

A number of Boatmen Wanted,

TO go to the Niagara river, for the next season, to commence on the 1st of March, 1808, to whom generous wages will be given. Apply to
WILLIAM VALENTINE.
Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1808

FOR SALE,
1000 *Barrels of Lake Salt,*
Of the best quality. Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days, will be taken in payment.
BRACKEN & BRICELAND.
Pittsburgh, December 28, 1807.

N. B. All those indebted to the subscribers for six months and upwards, are earnestly requested to come forward and discharge their respective accounts on or before the 15th day of January next, as no longer indulgence will be given.
BRACKEN & BRICELAND.

A number of well finished Stills,

made out of the best Copper, and by one of the best workmen in the Copper business in the country, are for sale at the
Copper and *Tin-Plate working Shop,*
In Fourth Street, next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly occupied by John Hampsher, and is now carried on by the widow Eve Hampsher,) where all kinds of Copper work is made and sold at a very reasonable rate. Also, a quantity of TIN WARE, ready made, will likewise be sold reasonable. The highest price will be given for old Brass, Copper and Pewter.

A few barrels of good WHISKEY for sale at the same place.
Pittsburgh, August 31, 1807.

Being duly impowered for that purpose,
I offer for SALE.
A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisy putable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh. PRESLEY NEVILL

JOSEPH HARBESON.

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Streets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the* Copper and Tin Manufactures, *in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.*

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatter's Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line,
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention of pursuing the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

*** One new Brewing Copper, ready made, containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the Box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

Storage and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber having erected a suitable building, will now be able to accommodate those who please to favour him in the above Business, either by receiving and forwarding Goods agreeable to orders, with care and dispatch, or by making Sales or Purchases on a moderate Commission.
BOYLE IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, 16th October, 1807.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.
Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

Depreciation Lands for Sale
BY ENNION WILLIAMS.

Twenty-seven Tracts situated in Nicholson's District, on the waters of Conequenessing Creek and its vicinity, of the first and second quality, and numbered as follows, to wit:—No. 9, 11, 18, 19, 23, 115, 116, 117, 122, 126, 132, 133, 54, 121, 127, 4, 5, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 30, 31, 114, 118. and 119, for which an indisputable title can be given, and a liberal credit allhwed. The terms may be known by application to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.
ENNION WILLIAMS.
November 13, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and nas about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to H. HASLET.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.
which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.
Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP.*

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES*, at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH.*
Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.

FOR SALE.

TWO BRICK HOUSES, & LOTS,
Situate on Union Street and the Diamond, and on the same range with George Stevenson's tavern.

The houses are newly built, two stories high and well fininished. They are subject to a small yearly ground rent. Notes at three, six and nine months, with good security will be taken in payment, by the subscriber living opposite the Market House. JOSEPH DAVIS.
Pittsburgh, July 20, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to H. HASLET.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

Baltimore Rolling & Slitting Mill.

THE subscribers are daily receiving from the Manufactory, a complete supply of 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20 penny hoop iron suitable for Cut Nails, also Spike and Nail Rods of all sizes, manufactured from Iron of the best quality, and executed in the neatest manner, which they sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash, or on the usual credit for acceptances in Baltimore; they also execute orders (if for more than a ton) in the neatest manner at very short notice.
ANDREW & THOMAS ELLICOTT.
Baltimore, 11th mo. 2d, 1807. 6m.

TURNING,

In all its branches, oval and round,
IN IVORY, WOOD, OR METAL,
Useful and Ornamental,
EXECUTED on the shortest notice, and the most reasonable terms, in Market Street, near Z. Cramer's Book Store, by
ARNOLD EICHBAUM.
N. B. Umbrellas and Parasoles, made and repaired.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1807.

WOOLMAN GIBSON,

At the corner of Market and Front Street in Pittsburgh, has just received a large and extensive supply of
Woolen and other Goods,
Suitable for the present season, which he will sell low for cash.
November 17, 1807.

NATHANIEL RICHARDSON,

Market-street, between Second & Third Streets,
HAS received a neat assortment of
WINTER GOODS,
Which, with a general assortment of
Groceries & Liquors,
He is determined to sell on moderate terms.

HE continues to carry on the manufacture of SOAP and CANDLES, where a constant supply can be depended on—Also, *Spermaceti Candles*, by the box or smaller quantity.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 3, 1807.

A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN

UNEXPECTEDLY detained in Pittsburgh longer than he intended, having observed how generally the inhabitants are afflicted with the GOITRE, or Swelled Throat, has made it his business to enquire into the nature of that disease, and in the course of his enquiry has discovered a most certain and safe remedy for it, which in the course of a few days will be offered for sale at the Store of Mr. Joseph M Clintock, in Market Street, with proper directions, for its use. For that and for Medical advice in general application may be made to *Doctor WILLIAM MURPHY*, at Mr. Spencer's.

HASLET & DAVIS,

TAYLORS & HABIT MAKERS,
HAVE entered into partnership, and commenced business in the house lately occupied by Samuel Boyd, south west corner of the Diamond, next door to Mr. M'Clurg's store, where gentlemen's clothes and ladies' habits will be made in the newest and most approved fashions.

They flatter themselves that from their experience in business they will be able to give ample satisfaction to those who may favor them with their custom; and hope, by assiduity and attention, to merit a share of public patronage.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1808. 7t.

BURR'S TRIAL.

THIS highly interesting and important Trial is now in the Press, and will be published early in the Spring, by B. B. HOPKINS & Co. Classical, Literary and Professional Booksellers, No. 170, Market Street, *Philadelphia.*

☞ *Subscriptions received at this Office, and in all the principal Towns in the Western Country.*